Numb. 794

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19. 1738. № 802.

To the Author of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

IT is an old and common Aſſertion of Writers upon *Satan*, nor is it paſs'd by unobſerved by the royal Demologiſt, that tho' the Devil has a Power of transforming himſelf into an Infinity of Forms, and even into that of an Angel of Light, yet in every one of them he is drown'd to retain one diſtinguiſhing Mark, by which he may be diſcovered; the cloven Foot he cannot get quit of, nor indeed conceal from a careful Examiner. Something very analoguous to this ſeems to be the Caſe of Mr. *D'Anvers*. He has been mighty induſtrious to give himſelf out to the World for a Whig, an Aſſertor of Liberty, and an Advocate for Religion, but every now and then there appears on him the Symptom of another Creature within. Some hankering after the old Conſtitution before 1688, ſome fling at the Revolution which happen'd then, or ſome Indignity glanc'd on what has been called the *Legacy of the great Inſtrument of that Revolution*, is conſtantly giving irreſiſtable Suſpicion, that the cunning Writer is indeed of the ſame Species with his late Fellow Labourer, *open hearted Fog*; and that the only Difference is, that *Fog* was the honeſter Devil of the two. Perhaps, however, at laſt Mr. *D'Anvers*, weary of his Conſtraint, is determined to follow that frank Example which has been ſet him; elſe, ſure, he it fall'n now into one of the moſt unlucky Inadvertencies his Temper ever betray'd him into. For what can it be imputed to, but to the moſt fix'd and forcible Averſion that he has cruelly broke in upon the Afflictions of a whole Family, torn from their freſh Wounds the Balm a friendly Hand had apply'd, and pour'd in his Vinegar and Nitre? When a faithful Servant was ſoothing his juſt Grief, in a common and moſt reaſonable Way, by recounting to his Fellow Mourners the Merits and Virtues of his departed Miſtreſs, this Son of Satyr and Deſtruction ſteps forth and inveighs againſt the whole Encomium as Flattery, thereby erazing, as much as in him lies, each Character of Virtue, and ſubſtituting in its Room its contrary; aſſerting thus, in Practice, the Allowableneſs of unlimited Obloquy, in the ſame Paper wherein he ſharply diſallows of extenſive Commendations. Can this Virulence proceed from any thing but Hatred to the Perſons it bears ſo hard upon? If Mr. *D'Anvers* ſhould ſtill inſiſt upon his Innocence, ſtill demand to be eſteem'd a loyal Subject, and complain that a laudable Invective againſt abject Flatterers, is miſrepreſented as flowing from Diſaffection to the ſuppos'd Flattered; this cannot paſs upon the World, whilſt his Paper carries an unlimited Cenſure of any Commendation of the Deceas'd, unleſs mix'd and palliated to his Taſte with ſome ſavoury Reliſh of Blame. Muſt then all Epitaphs be Hiſtories, and contain not only the Praiſe-worthy Actions of the Dead but their Failings alſo? Or muſt nobody receive Praiſe but thoſe whoſe Lives have furniſhed alſo Topicks for Diſpraiſe? Shall none be celebrated for loyal Subjects but who have enaged their Allegiance to two incompatible Titles, and deceiv'd them both? Shall none be commended for true Friends to Religion and the Trade of *Britain*, but who have written *Tales of a Tub*, and Treatiſes in Behalf of the Woollen Manufactory in *Ireland*? But all theſe or any Expoſtulations with the *Craftſman*, I fear, are Labour loſt. I will therefore turn mine to thoſe who like and recommend his Works, and yet retain ſome Love and Regard to the Good of their Country. I will ſuppoſe with you, Gentlemen, for the preſent, that your Wiſhes for the Removal of the Perſons ſo long ſtruck at may be laudable; yet, tell me fairly, I beſeech you, can you poſſibly approve of the Methods taken for that End? Can you ever hope that, when the Change is brought about, theſe your admired Labourers in the Work, ſhall be the Perſons to be employ'd by him who has ſeen himſelf ill uſed, vilify'd, and deteſted by them? Or that, if they can force him to a Compliance with their Ambition, thoſe can ever be uſeful and beneficent Servants to a Maſter whom they muſt be ever diffident and jealous of, becauſe they know he muſt be diffident and jealous of them? Pray think too, on the other Hand, what that Government muſt be which will have its Riſe and Foundation in an inculcated general Diſlike and Diſreſpect to all Government.

I ſpeak not at Random, I refer to the open Tenour and Tendency of the *Craftſman's* whole eleven Years Labours, wherein the People have been taught to ſet at Nought their Governors of all Degrees and Characters, and at laſt to deſpiſe even Parliaments themſelves. Look into his laſt Week's Production. You will there find he has purpoſely gone out of the Way of his Subject, to delight himſelf again a little in this favourite Path. The Quotation, *in corruptiſſima Republica plurimæ Leges*, was indeed a little ſtubborn, and ſeem'd to juſtify the Multiplicity of Penal Laws (which he has been ſo long repreſenting as needleſs, oppreſſive, Inſtances of legal Tyranny, and not occaſioned by the Corruptneſs of the Governed, but by that of the Governors) but he ventur'd on it, truſting that his Readers, full of the Notions he had before inſtilled into them, would invert and apply this Maxim as he could wiſh; and to help them a little, he concludes his Paragraph with hinting that our Forefathers were happy in being free from ſeveral of our modern Statutes, and particularly from one, which he takes to ſmart moſt upon the Minds of great Numbers of his Followers, the *Gin Act*. This Act, and the Act againſt Smugglers, and that for reſtraining the Number of Playhouſes, he has often been very ſevere upon. But for what End? I am not ſo uncharitable an Adverſary as to ſuggeſt that he drams it himſelf, or approves of thoſe that do: I preſume too he will not juſtify the Smuglers Vocation, that Bane to all fair Traders; nor do I believe his Opinion is, that the Religion and Morals of the Nation, any more than the Wit, are to be ſupported by ſpreading the Influence of the modern Stage. What then does he propoſe to himſelf by his frequent Applications to the Paſſions of the Wallowers in theſe Profligacies? 'Tis plainly this, he compliments his Country with a Suppoſal, that the Number of ſuch Wretches is very conſiderable, and then endeavours, by *Flattery*, to gain over that Strength for bringing about the wiſh'd-for Change of Hands. A bleſſed Turn indeed, and a moſt hopeful Train of Affairs may we expect from an Adminiſtration to be introduced by the meaneſt of Sots, the moſt pernicious Defrauders, and the looſeſt Loiterers.

I return to my *Craftſman*, and ſince he has been ſo kind as to recommend ſome Cautions to the Writer of a late Eſſay, I ſhall on my Part not grudge a Word or two of Advice to Mr. *D'Anvers* and Company. Let them quickly retract their profeſs'd Diſcovery of perſonal Calumny in that Eſſay. For whatever Rule they ſhall make uſe of to prove ſuch Calumny there, by the very ſame, undeniably, Mr. Attorney General may find enough in their Writings to ſet them a thouſand Times in the Pillory.

I would alſo adviſe them to let their Invectives againſt the Biſhops be leſs general; ſuch Inſults upon all their Perſons, will not commonly be diſtinguiſhed from one upon their Order; and this ſeeming Co-operation in the *Craftſman* (where many kind Things have been ſaid, and more inſinuated, of a Commonwealth) with the *Old Whig* (who openly avows his Enmity to Epiſcopacy) inclines Men to ſuſpect, that the Year 1741 is calculated to be, in the Fulneſs of Time, like 1641. Which is a Secret the Craftſmen had better keep to themſelves, for fear of ſlackning the Aſſiſtance of a Set of Men who now work kindly with them, under the fair and equal Chance of each Set's dupeing or being duped by the other in the Upſhot.

Jan. 15, 1737-8. *Your's*, P. K.

Extract of ſome Letters from Conſtantinople of Nov. 30. *and December* 6.

'THE Secretary of the Seraskier of Oczakow, 'a Priſoner in Ruſſia, arrived here ſome Days 'ago from Petersburg, with Letters from the ſaid 'Seraskier for the Grand Seignior, and the chief 'Miniſters of the Porte; wherein he highly extols his 'Treatment at the Court of Ruſſia, and inſinuates, 'that if his Highneſs was inclined to conclude a 'Peace with the Czarina, there was ſome Probability 'that the Negotiation would be crown'd with happy 'Succeſs. He adds, that the Court of Ruſſia is 'diſpoſed to recede from ſome of its former Preten'ſions; but that it inſiſts on the Preſervation of 'Aſoph and Oczakow, and on eſtabliſhing a new 'Regulation of Limits between Ruſſia, Turky and 'Tartary. The Porte has received Advice, that 'Kouli Kan has obtained great Advantages over the 'Malecontents who diſputed his Authority; that all 'the Flat Country of the Province of Candahar was 'ſubjected to him, and that according to all Appear'ance, he would ſoon be Maſter of the Capital of it. 'This News gives great Joy to the Populace here, 'who hope that Kouli Kan's Succeſs will enable him 'to aſſiſt the Grand Seignior, if he carries on the 'War with Ruſſia, which they have ſo much at 'Heart, that they are ready to ſacrifice all they have 'for it, at the ſame that they already bear a Load of 'Taxes without grumbling, and inſtead of ſtarting 'at the Miſery which they ſee ready to overwhelm 'them, care not what they ſuffer, if the Grand 'Seignior does but ſucceed in his Undertakings. 'This hearty Diſpoſition of the Publick, is the only 'Cauſe of the Porte's Refuſal to accept of any Terms 'which deprive them entirely of Aſoph or Oczakow; and were the Sultan ever ſo little diſpoſed to 'renounce either of thoſe two Places, and had the 'People but the leaſt Glimpſe of ſuch a Deſign, 'there would be all the Reaſon in the World to fear 'a General Rebellion, in which the Grand Seignior 'himſelf would not be free from the Mutineers Reſentment.

The Speech of his Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, *Eſq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay *in* New-England; *to the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Province*, December 1ſt, 1737.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE once and again recommended to this Aſſembly the Conſideration of ſuch Things as I judg'd might advance his Majeſty's Honour and Service, with that of the Welfare of his People; and by your having Recourſe to your own Proceedings, you will readily find what remains to be done on your Part.

The joyful Tidings of the Birth of a Princeſs, (an Heir to the Imperial Crown of Great Britain) as it Demands our Praiſes to Almighty God, ſo it does our dutiful Congratulations to his Majeſty.

The Ship in which Mr. Agent Quincy is to embark for Great Britain, will be going in a few Days, it therefore requires your firſt Attention to have all things in Readineſs for him, and that there be no Delay on your Part in the important Affair, with which he, with your other Agents, are more eſpecially charg'd at this time.

For this Aſſembly to provide ſome good Acts for the more effectual ſuppreſſing of Vice, and for the Encouragement of Virtue, will not only be an Honour to that Religion, which the People of this Country make ſo great a Profeſſion of, but it will be the beſt and kindeſt Care you can poſſibly take of your People: And to this End I think myſelf oblig'd once more, earneſtly to recommend to you the bringing forward a Law for the better preventing and puniſhing of exceſſive Drinking, which grows daily, and is ſo ruinous to the Families and Eſtates of the Province.

You having obſerv'd to me in this Seſſion the Dearneſs of the Neceſſaries of Life, when the Payment of the Civil Officers of the Province ſhall lye before you, I hope they will be conſidered accordingly.

I am inform'd the Indians on the Frontiers are ſtraitned for Proviſions, as well as for Neceſſaries to purſue their Hunting; I wiſh therefore there might be ſome Preſents ordered to them, from the ſeveral Forts and Truck Houſes, that they may ſtill more ſenſibly feel the Kindneſs of the Government; and this

this has always been the wise Method of our Neighbours, for the better securing a strong and lasting Friendship with them.

The Step that has been taken to reform the Bills of Credit of the Province by the Emissions of the new Tenour, has already had a good Effect, and shows that it is in the Power of the Government to establish the Credit of their Bills, by laying the Foundation of them in Silver and Gold; but then they must have a sacred Regard to the publick Faith, in taking effectual Care, that what is promised in the several Acts by which they are issued, and also in the Face of the Bills themselves, be always lying ready in the Treasury, to redeem them from the several Possessors, according to their Periods: And this being done, I wish we may be able (by his Majesty's Leave) to find out a Way for supplying the Province, not only with what may be necessary for the Payment of their own Debts, but also with a suitable Sum for a Medium in Trade, and thereby enable the People the better to discharge their Debts to their Mother Country; and the sooner some such Method is fallen into, the more it will contribute to the Ease of his Majesty's good Subjects of the Province, because you are sensible, that in a humble and just Obedience to his Majesty's Orders, I cannot consent, that the Funds for calling in any Emissiou of Bills shall exceed the Year 1741, which is near at Hand.

I am commanded by the King, to press upon the Calling in the Remainder of the several publick Loans, which has so long exceeded the Times in which they ought to have been paid in, to the great Hurt of the publick Faith and Credit.

I have, Gentlemen, brought the Session to a Time, that may best accommodate you in your private Affairs, and therefore hope you will now patiently attend upon those of the Publick.

Dec. 1. 1737. J. BELCHER.

HOME PORTS.

Bristol, Jan. 16. This Afternoon arrived the Apollo, Tompkins, from the North Side of Jamaica

Plymouth, Jan. 15. Remain all the outward bound Ships as per last. Came in the Sarah and Elizabeth, of and from Topsham for Cadiz, Richardson; the Ellis of London from Topsham, Rolles, for Barcelona.

Weymouth, Jan. 16. The Ships mentioned in my last sailed from Portland Road the 14th. Since came in the Phœnix, of and from Arundel, Warner, for Cadiz; the Oglethorp, of and for South Carolina, Brooks, from Bremen; the Friendship of and for Cork, - —, from Havre; the George of Pool, Pike, from Oporto for Guernsey; the St. George of and from Southampton, Durman, for Cadiz; the Humphrey, Lane, of and from London for Virginia; the Two Sisters, Kemp, of and from London for Maryland; the Bethel, Long, of and from London for Antigua; the Sea Horse of London, from Cowes for Cadiz.

Portsmouth, Jan. 17. Since my last came to Spithead the Ufro Maria, Bootman, from Suranam for Amsterdam. Sailed the Martha, Burroughs, for Lisbon; the Sarah, Basset, for Guernsey; the Elizabeth, Thackston, for Barcelona; and the Judith, Bradshaw, for Cadiz. Wind N. E. and fine pleasant Weather.

Deal, Jan. 27. Wind N. N. W. The Phœnix Man of War, with the 3 Transports, are getting under Sail. All the India Ships, with the others that put back, are sailed Came down and sailed, the Warren Galley, Huddy; the Elliot, Pain, for Falmouth; the Monmouth, Nausan, for Barbados; the Success, Thomas, for Morlaix; the Thanes, Weeams, for the Mediterranean.

Gravesend, Jan. 17. Arrived the Infant Augusta from Seville; the Loyal, Wallis, from Belvadere; the Morphey, Smith, from Lisbon; the St. Ann, Blanket, from Jamaica; the Union, Homans, from New York.

LONDON.

We hear that a fine Monument, made by Mr. Rysbrack, will shortly be set up in Westminster Abby to the Memory of the Author of *Paradise Lost*. It is to this wonderful Performance chiefly that England owes the Obligation, that at present every Person in France, who pretends to polite Literature, thinks himself under the Necessity of learning the English Language, as we are told by a celebrated French Author in the Preface to one of his late Performances.

This Week the Lady of Dr Benjamin Hoadley, on to the Lord Bishop of Winchester, was safely Seliver'd of a Son.

Yesterday the Bank of England paid to Robert Myre, Esq; the 10,000 l. Prize in the last Lottery; and the same Day he paid to the three Persons (to whom his Lady had given the Ticket to) their several Proportions therein; —— which was half to Mrs. Olimpia de la Farette, Widow to the late Colonel de la Farette; one Quarter to Mrs. Elizabeth Torin; and the other Quarter to Mrs. Magdalen Torin.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor went in State to St. Thomas's Hospital, where a General Court was held of the said Governors (of which his Lordship resided as President) for the Election of a Treasurer in the room of Charles Joy, Esq; deceased, when Samuel Lessingham, Esq; was chosen without Opposition.

On Saturday last was married at Greenwich in Kent, Mr. Haddock, an eminent Lisbon Merchant of this City, Nephew to Nicholas Haddock, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red, to Miss Hardy, Granddaughter to Josiah Burchett, Esq; Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a beautiful young Lady, with a considerable Fortune.

On Tuesday next at the Meeting of the Parliament, the following Writs will be issued out for electing Members for the several Boroughs following, in the room of those deceased, viz.

For the Borough of Newark upon Trent, in the room of General Sutton, deceased.

For the Borough of Cockermouth, in the room of Sir Wilfred, Lawson, deceased.

For the Borough of Midhurst, in the room of Sir Henry Peachy, Bart. deceased.

For the Borough of Winchelsea, in the room of Robert Bristow, Esq; deceased.

For the Borough of Orford, in the room of Lewis Barlow, Esq; deceased.

For the Borough of Stafford, in the room of Thomas Foley, Esq; deceased.

For the Borough of Lewes, in the room of Thomas Pelham, Esq; deceased.

For the Borough of Beverley, in the room of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. deceased,

For the County of Leicester, in the room of Ambrose Phillips, Esq; deceased.

Duke Parsons, Esq; is appointed Deputy to William Aislebe, Esq; Auditor of the Impress.

On Saturday last died at his House near Holly Port in the County of Berks, William Beale, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate, and in the Commission of the Peace for the said County.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, and Colonel of a Company in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, is to have the Regiment of Foot in Ireland, lately commanded by Brigadier General Sutton, deceased.

On Tuesday Night Mr. Corbert, a Coachmaker, was knocked down and robbed of his Hat and Whig by two Foot Pads in Clifford-street, Burlington Gardens.

Yesterday the 13 Malefactors mentioned in our former were executed at Tyburn. Thomas Carr, the Attorney, and Elizabeth Adams, were carried from Newgate to the Place of Execution in two Mourning Coaches, each attended by a Clergyman. They both denied the Fact for which they suffer'd, and several written Papers were delivered by Carr just before he was turn'd off.

After they were executed, they were put into a Hearse and carried to Paddington till the Mob was dispersed, and afterwards brought back to Mr. Grinley, Undertaker in Fleet-lane, from whence they are to be interred.

The Surgeons got the Bodies of two of the Women, one of which was carried to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Yesterday James Lovell was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for a Street Robbery on Mrs. Anne Lowry, from whom he took, out of her Bosom, a Pocket Book containing among other Things, two Bank Notes, last Saturday was se'nnight in Fetter-lane, one of 40 l. and one of 20 l. and found upon him.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	09 19	09 48

Bank Stock 139 1 8th. India 172. South Sea 101. Old Annuity 109 5-8ths. New ditto 109 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 106 7 per Cent. Loan 109 5-8ths. 5 per Cent. ditto 98. Royal Assurance 110 3-4ths. London Assurance 14 3-4ths 7-8ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 12 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 2 l. 3 s. to 5 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 5-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 123.

To be Sold,

Before the Commissioners, under a Commission of Bankrupt against Edmund Hay, on Thursday the 19th Day of January Instant, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall.

THE Freehold and Leasehold Estates late belonging to the said Bankrupt, at Addiscom in Surry, Piccardy and Erith in Kent, and on or near Wind mill-Hill, Moorfields.

Particulars may be had of Mr. Tomkins, Attorney in Finch-Lane, Cornhill.

This Day is Publish'd,

The THIRD EDITION, *with a handsome Frontispiece*
Price One Shilling.

THE Odes Epodes and Carmen Secular of Horace in English Verse. To which is prefixed the Life of Horace by Suetonius, translated from Dr. Bentley's Latin Edition, by Mr. William Oldisworth.

Printed for John Osborn, and sold by T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

Where may be had, just published,

The Third Edition of the Works of Virgil. Translated into English Verse by the Right Hon. Richard late Earl of Lauderdale.

N. B. *In this Edition the Reader will find what Use Mr. Dryden made of this Translation. The Lines marked thus " being entirely borrowed; and those mark'd thus ' with little Variation. In two Volumes. Price 4 s.*

2d. The Iliad of Homer translated from the Greek into Blank Verse, by Mr. Oldisworth, Mr. Broom, and Mr. Ozell. To which are added, a Preface, the Life of Homer, and Notes by Madam Dacier. Illustrated with 26 Cuts. In 5 Vols. The 3d Edition.

This is to inform the Publick,

THAT I Mary Moore, Daughter of the late Mr. John Moore, Apothecary, (who formerly lived in Abchurch Lane, but of late Years in Lawrence-Pountney-lane) am remov'd to the Pestle and Mortar upon Lawrence-Pountney Hill, near Cannon-street, where I shall continue to prepare and sell the following Medicines, having been fully instructed in their true Preparation and Virtues by my late Father Mr. John Moore, viz.

1. The Worm-Medicines, which are allowed to be the most effectual Remedies in the World for destroying Worms, and are proper to be taken by Persons tho' they have no Worms, for they strengthen the Stomach, cause a good Digestion, and require no Confinement.

2. The Antiscorbutick Pills and Spirits, being two Medicines of that transcendant Virtue, that striking at the Root of the Malady, they effect to Admiration the Cure of that Epidemick Disease the Scurvy.

3. Medicines for the Cure of the CHOLICK, which have proved successful when all other Remedies have fail'd.

4. Likewise a Cure for the RHEUMATISM and SCIATICA.

5. An Elixir which gives Ease in violent Fits of the Stone.

6. An Ointment that cures the Itch, tho' of long Continuance, without Bleeding or Purging; the Smell of which is no way offensive.

7. Also an Ointment that gives speedy Ease in the Piles.

8. An Elixir for young Children, which helps them to breed their Teeth with Ease, and prevents their having Fits.

9. And also an excellent Powder for cleansing and preserving the TEETH.

To be had at the said M. Moore's,

Columbarium; or, The Pigeon-House: being an Introduction to a Natural History of Tame Pigeons, giving an Account of the several Species known in England, with the Method of breeding them, their Distempers and Cures.

Note, The Worm-Medicines are sold by my Orders (seal'd up with Directions) by Mrs. Reader, at the Nine Sugar-Loaves in Hungerford-Market; and whoever else offers to sell them, either in Town or Country, you may be assured they are Counterfeits.

To SMELL to, &c.

The Most Noble, Volatile SMELLING-BOTTLE *in the World, lately much improved.*

WHICH smelled to, instantly relieves Persons in the most dismal fainting or swooning FITS, and in a Moment removes Flushings, Vapours, Dulness, Head-ach, Megrims, &c. It takes off all heavy Sleepiness, retards Swoonings, keeps up the Spirits to a Miracle, and by its Use admits of no Fainting; but invigorates and enlivens the whole Man, recreates and makes chearful, altho' never so sad, and in a Moment raises all the sensitive Faculties.

It is also to be taken inwardly by Drops, which effectually takes off and eradicates the very Cause; for it potently relieves, comforts, and strengthens the Brain, creates and corroborates the Stomach, removes Sickness from it, helps Digestion, cleanses the Blood; and, in a Word, is the greatest Cephalick, Stomachick, Hepatick, and powerful Aromatick possible.

Whereas many Persons of both Sexes perfume their Handkerchiefs with a few Drops of it, and find that in using it so, it is of singular Service in all the Cases abovementioned; and many Gentlemen, Ladies and Others use it after this Manner, purely because it gives a most fragrant and delicious Odour, that constantly both delights and relieves the Senses, not only better than any thing of a musky Kind, (which is really hurtful to most Constitutions) but it really takes off what such Things do occasion, and also relieves the Head and Brain from any ill Effects of common Snuff, and instantly diverts from, and prevents the bad Consequences of any sudden, nauseous, offensive Smells; therefore it is extremely necessary for all Gentlemen, Ladies, &c. always to be carried in their Pockets.

Sold now only at Mrs. Markham's Toy-shop, at the Seven Stars under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, and at Mr. King's Picture-shop in the Poultry, at 2 s. 6 d. each.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-Row.*